

The Independent.

OKLAHOMA, KANSAS.

J. W. ROBERTS, EDITOR.

Saturday, September 19, 1863.

STANDARD OF LOYALTY.

There is a class of inquisitorial persons in our city who make it their particular business to inquire into the business of their neighbors, and charge them with disloyalty. In many instances these charges are preferred against persons from personal malice, and against those whose loyalty, perhaps, has never been questioned by any one except their enemies. Those who prefer the charges, in general, are of little or no responsibility, and who have but little interest in our city, and the peace and quiet of our citizens. These inquisitors go even farther, and carry around lists of persons in their pockets, whom they have proscribed, and threatened to drive from the city. Some of these persons are overzealous, and in attempting to do their country service, only damage the cause and the community in which they live. We do not know that any one has an exclusive right to set himself up as a standard of loyalty. Those who have no other legitimate business but to denounce their neighbors and accuse them of disloyalty, should remember that in many instances they themselves are only permitted to remain in a civilized and loyal community by sufferance. There is a much better way of showing to the people their loyalty than by proscribing their neighbors. It is by fighting rebels in the field with muskets. That blatant patriotism that urges men out of pure justice, to charge their neighbors with disloyalty, is not such patriotism as loyal men should possess. There is a way to punish rebels without taking the law in our own hands.—Leavenworth Bulletin.

There is the very essence of sound doctrine and good sense in the foregoing remarks. There is but one standard of loyalty, and that is to stand by the government and support the administration in its efforts to crush out rebellion. He who does this is a loyal man. He who sets up his own views as the standard of loyalty for all, is simply a bigot; and if he denounces others for not agreeing with him, he is a persecutor; and all he lacks to make him a tyrant is the power.

We may disagree with a man on a hundred questions of policy, but if we attempt to make him agree with us in any one of them, by force, we become a despot. The Inquisition could do no more.

Suppose our Baptist friends should denounce every man as a sinner, and send him to eternity—a better place than earth—because he would not be immersed, what would the world say to such an attempt on their part? It would scound the church from society; and justly. Or, if the Presbyterians should send the Baptist to hell because they will not sprinkle instead of immersing subjects for baptism, what would become of them? They would go the same way.

Well, what is the difference between religious persecution and bigotry and political? The one is as bad as the other.

We believe in immediate emancipation—believe it is the only sound doctrine and sound policy. But suppose our neighbor, educated under different circumstances, and alarmed with that bugbear expressed by the question: "What shall we do with the negroes?" thinks differently, and believes gradual emancipation best. Shall we kill him because he differs with us? Certainly not. He has as much right to kill us as we have to kill him, if he is loyal. It is our duty to endeavor to convince him of his error, but at the same time treat him with the respect due an American citizen. This is liberty; more than this is license and tyranny. And so of any other question which does not involve a man's loyalty.

We despise oppression anywhere and everywhere, whether on the plantation of the slave-owner, or in the land of the free. If a man is really disloyal "clean him out"; if he simply has some enemy who howls "copperhead" because he don't like him, if any difference, turn his enemy out, for he is the worst of the two.

Dropping all other differences, let the friends of the government stand united to help her and aid each other. That is the way for honest patriots to get along, who love their country.

That Camp Meeting Now.

The Conservative and Atchison Champion have had some words about a Methodist camp meeting being broken up in Atchison county by copperheads—the Conservative started the report, and the Champion denied it, charging the Conservative with lying—willfully and repeatedly lying about Atchison. The facts are these:

The camp meeting was in Doniphan county. The services were interrupted

by a set of lecherous and drunken wretches—male and female—of the basest sort. The leading man was a deserter from the Union army, the leading "woman" was a scoundrel. A portion of the gang, if not a majority, were from Atchison county, the rest from Doniphan. Their conduct was such as will not bear putting in print. They disturbed the meeting, and made threats of what they would do. The meeting, under the circumstances, was closed sooner than it would have been. Just at the close the gang came on the ground, as they had threatened when their wickedness had been exposed and broken up, to "clean out" the camp. They threatened the lives of Elder Price and Rev. Loyd, but were arrested and bound over. They will be tried under Judge Horton, one of the editors of the Champion, and he owes it to himself, (for more reasons than one) to his country, and to the public, to make examples of these "lewd fellows of the basset sort," to the utmost rigors of the law.

As to copperhead and Union—they had nothing to do with it—it was but wickedness and a devilish disposition, aside from politics, which caused the crimes to be perpetrated.

MURDER.—Capt. Charley Burchard was shot dead about 10 o'clock on Thursday night by Thomas Gahagan, both recruiting officers for the 15th Regiment. There seems to have been some trouble between them heretofore in regard to some recruits, and Gahagan says Burchard enticed men away from him.

On Thursday night Gahagan went to the Carpenter House and inquired of Mr. Brainerd, who was sitting on the porch, if he knew where Burchard was.

He replied that he was in bed. G. then went in after him, woke him up and brought him out where Brainerd was. Gahagan had his pistol in his hand all the time. Burchard asked him what he wanted. G. replied, "I came to arrest you." Burchard then asked for his authority, when G. replied, "D—n you, I've got it," but he did not show it. Burchard then whispered to Brainerd to come along with them, for he thought G. intended to kill him. G. wouldn't let him go, and said, "If you do you will get the same that he does." G. then laid hold of Burchard and took him prisoner to the Market House, where he shot him down on the sidewalk near the door which leads up stairs. The guard then came up and asked G. what that shot was fired for. He replied, "There's been a man shot." The guard asked him who did it. He replied, "I did it." The guard then took him in to the Carpenter House and inquired of Mr. Brainerd, who was sitting on the porch, if he knew where Burchard was.

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At the recent attempt to assault Fort Sumter, our forces were forced to retreat with a loss of 60 to 80 men, killed and taken prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION AND LIST OF PREMIUMS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE FAIR OF 1863.

To be Held at Oskaloosa, Oct. 14 & 15.

Class A—Cattle.

LOT 1—BLOODED AND CROSS BREEDS.

Best bull, 3 years and upward.

Best bull 2 years and under 3.

Best bull 1 year and under 2.

Best bull calf under 1 year.

Best cow 3 years and upward.

Best heifer 2 years and under 3.

Best heifer 1 year and under 2.

Best heifer calf under one year.

Best steers, heifers, calves, &c.

Committee—Wm. Armistead, Henry Owens, G. M. Lee, Wm. Bayne, Thos. Moore.

LOT 2—MILCH COWS OF ANY BREED.

Best Milch Cow over 5 years old.

" " under "

Best heifer 1 year and under 2.

Best heifer calf under 1 year.

Best calves, &c.

Committee—S. N. Chapman, Mrs. H. G. Turner, H. Webb.

LOT 3—WORK OXEN.

Best work oxen over 4 years old.

" " under "

Same for cows or heifers.

Committee—W. Foster, W. C. Ball, J. P. Townsend, Mrs. S. N. Hart, J. Shadrack.

Class B—Horses, Jacks and Mules.

LOT 1—HORSES IN GENERAL.

Best stallion over 4 years old.

" 3 years and under 4.

" 2 years and under 3.

" 1 year and under 2.

" 1 year old.

" 1 year old.